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On the Yellow-vented Bulbul, *Pycnonotus goiavier* (Scop.)

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Though the difference between the subspecies *analis* and *personatus* is not very distinct in much of the material before me (because there seems to be much overlapping in specimens from the western parts of Java and the islands south of Sumatra) there is no reason to unite them.

It seems justifiable to consider birds from Sebesi and Legundi Islands as *personatus* and those obtained close by Udjung Kulon, on Princes Island and Klapper Island as *analis*, though in some birds of Udjung Kulon the superciliaries are very light which gives rise to the supposition that this territory is of a mixed population.

Birds from Kangean fit well in the small series (recently collected) of *analis* but they average in being a trifle darker above. Comparing fresh material with skins which were stored for a considerable time is of little use because of discolouring, especially on the wings and upper parts.

When comparing our series recently secured on the Karimundjawa Islands with freshly collected skins of *analis* and *personatus* they all differ because of their much darker pure olive-brown upper parts, which, moreover, are less squamated than is the case in both these races, thus resembling *gourdini* known from Borneo.

Though in old material of *gourdini* before me this is only partly the case, Karimundjawa birds seem closer related to this last race than to *analis* or *personatus*, also when comparing the under parts. They are much darker, especially on the sides of the belly and sometimes also on the chest than *analis* or *personatus*, though there are some recently collected birds from Legundi and Sebesi Island which also show these dark flanks but they differ much from Karimundjawa birds on account of the clear white superciliaries and less uniformly coloured upper parts.

On the cheeks this last population is duller than in *analis* or *personatus*, maybe on this point, too, resembling *gourdini*. The superciliaries are very dull and the ear-coverts dark.

When comparing a rather large series of *gourdini* with *analis* and *personatus* Chasen and Boden Kloss[1] concluded that Bornean birds never have the superciliaries pure white but always clouded with brown and that they have the ear-coverts uniformly pale brown. Furthermore these authors found the squamations on the breast especially heavy. These differences also apply to our Karimundjawa birds, though the markings on the breast are not always so heavy. But the most important differences in Karimundjawa birds, when compared with *analis* or *personatus*, the darker and more uniformly coloured upper parts and the much larger area of olive-brown on the flanks were not mentioned by Chasen and Boden Kloss so that our Karimundjawa birds cannot be identical with *gourdini*, not even when they are of the same size, which is not the case, for birds of this latter race are smaller, especially in the tail of the males.

The affinity to *gourdini* could be confirmed when comparing our Karimundjawa material with five skins very recently collected on Borneo, which must belong to this race. They differ, however, from birds originating from the Karimundjawa Islands on account of the more squamated upper parts, the somewhat lighter tint on the under surface, the much clearer superciliaries and the shorter wings and tail which make birds of both these territories at once separable.

Though when comparing our birds special attention was paid to the development of the gonads, this seems not very important because we failed to establish conspicuous differences in the plumage between birds having small or well developed gonads. Post-mortem changes in the plumage are rather important when the skins have been stored for a long time but they still show part of the differences rather distinctly. Skins obtained from the Karimundjawa Archipelago as far back as 1926 and 1930 differ from old skins of *analis* or *personatus* because of their darker and more smooth upper parts. They resemble each other on this point much more than in the small series of old *gourdini* which shows more individual variation. Also on the under surface the larger quantity of olive-brown and the darker grey on the sides of the head remained distinct in those old skins.

Chasen and Kloss[2] examined six males and four females of this *Pycnonotus* secured on the Karimundjawa Islands when this material was not older than six years and it seems strange that they did not notice the differences mentioned above, though they remarked: "Perhaps a little more heavily marked below than *P. g. analis* of Java and therefore tending to approach *P. g. gourdinii* described from south Borneo" . . .

I do not think it probable that we have to do with a mixed population, because the collected specimens show a remarkable uniformity, especially on the upper parts.

Though there are no important size differences between Karimundjawa's population of this bulbul and that belonging to *analis* or *personatus;* birds from Karimundjawa average a little heavier in the bill of both sexes and the males show a longer wing and tail. From the measurements given below it is also evident that the males are larger than *gourdini* in all their dimensions.

Gonads of the material examined were small, but some females had the ovarium well granular and two or three males had the testes moderately developed (3–7 mm.). A juvenile male was obtained on 28.10.

I propose to separate the population of *Pycnonotus goiavier* living in the Karimundjawa Archipelago under the name:

Pycnonotus goiavier karimuniensis subsp. nov.

Types: ♂ Mus. Zoöl. Bogor, No. 24. 174, 3rd November 1955, Pulau Mendjangan Ketjil, Karimundjawa Archipelago (Java Sea); leg. A. Hoogerwerf.

♀ Mus. Zoöl. Bogor, No. 24. 179, 15th November 1955, Pulau Kamudjan, Karimundjawa Archipelago (Java Sea); leg. A. Hoogerwerf.

Range: Perhaps all islands belonging to the Karimundjawa Archipelago.

♂♀ Bill averaging larger than in the subspecies *analis*, *personatus* or *gourdini;* wing and tail of the male longer than in birds belonging to these three subspecies.

Averaging less clear white below, resembling more *gourdini* than *analis* or *personatus* but in 30% of the skins from Karimundjawa this character cannot be called convincing.

Much olive-brown on the flanks, especially on the sides of the belly and sometimes also on the sides of the breast. So much brown is an exception in the subspecies *analis* or *personatus*, but perhaps more common in *gourdini*. Not differing in the extent and tint of the yellow on the belly or the under tail-coverts when compared with *analis* or *personatus* but this area seems smaller than in most *gourdini* in which the yellow is also duller.

The dark olive-brown tint of the upper parts of all *karimuniensis*, the less distinct superciliaries and darker ear-coverts make the new subspecies at once different from all freshly collected *personatus* and *analis*, but the superciliaries are a trifle clearer in old skins. Moreover the plumage of the upper surface is much less squamated than in these two subspecies, more resembling *gourdini*, though the old skins of this last race before me do vary much in this respect. Freshly collected skins of this subspecies have decidedly less uniformly coloured upper parts and much clearer superciliaries.

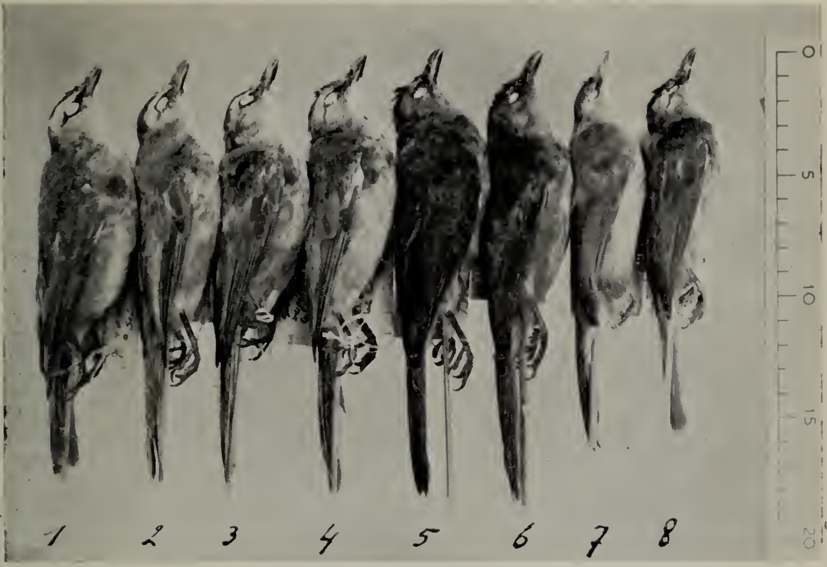
Though the difference in the colour of the upper parts in old material is less distinct, the colour of these parts is darker and more pure olive-brown and kept its smooth character in birds of the new race. In such old material the differences in the under parts remained distinct.

A new subspecies of this bulbul, *Pycnonotus goiavier jambu*, was very recently described by Deignan[3] from Thailand but birds belonging to that race cannot be identical with *karimuniensis* because *jambu* is said to have the "entire upper parts much more richly suffused with ferruginous and the centre of the abdomen rather more sullied with brownish". As no measurements at all are given in the diagnosis, comparison in size with our new subspecies is impossible.

Measurements:

♂♂ Wing: *analis* (Kangean): 87, 88, 90, 91, 91, 91, 92, 92, 92, 93, 93, 94; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 87, 88, 89, 89, 92; *gourdini* (Chasen and Boden Kloss): 84, 88, 88, 88, 89, 89; *gourdini* (Stresemann[4]): 88, 88, 90; *karimuniensis:* 88, 89, 89, 90, 90, 90, 91, 91, 92, 92, 92, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 95.

Tail: *analis* (Kangean): 78, 81, 81, 81, 82, 83, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 88; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 76, 77, 78, 79, 80;



Pycnonotus goiavier subspp.

1. *Pycnonotus goiavier personatus* (Sebesi Island)
2. ,, ,, *analis* (Udjung Kulon)
3–4. ,, ,, ,, (Kangean Archipelago)
5–6. ,, ,, *karimuniensis* subsp. nov. (Karimundjawa Islands)
7–8. ,, ,, *gourdini* (old skins from Borneo)

gourdini (Chasen and Boden Kloss): 82, 84, 85, 85, 85, 85; *karimuniensis:* 82, 83, 83, 84, 85, 85, 85, 85, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 87, 87, 88, 89, 90.

Culmen: *analis* (Kangean): 13, 13.8, 14.3, 15, 15.1, 15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 16, 16, 16.5, 16.5; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 15, 16, 16, 16, 17; *karimuniensis:* 15.2, 15.6, 15.9, 16, 16.2, 16.2, 16.5, 16.6, 16.8, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17.2, 17.2, 17.8.

Max., min. and average measurements:

	analis (Kangean)	*analis* (Java) 10♂	*gourdini*	*personatus* 5♂	Strait Sunda 3♂	Udj. Kulon 2♂	*karimuniensis*
Wing:	87–94 / 91·17	84–95 / 90·30	87–92 / 89	89–92 / 90·20	90	87, 89 / 88	88–95 / 91·60
Chasen and Kloss:			84–89 / 87·67			Chasen (6♂):	92–95 / 93·20
Stresemann:			88–90 / 88·67				
Tail:	78–80 / 83·42	76–93 / 84·40	76–80 / 78	80–84 / 81·80	80, 83 / 81·50	80	82–90 / 85·74
Chasen and Kloss:			82–85 / 84·33				
Culmen:	13–16·5 / 15·20	15·2–17·8 / 16·40	15–17 / 16	15·1–16·5 / 15·87	13·8–15·8 / 14·87	15, 16·8 / 15·9	15·2–17·8 / 16·60

♀♀ Wing: *analis*, (Kangean): 86, 86, 87; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 82, 85, 88, 91, 92; *gourdini* (Chasen and Boden Kloss): 80, 82, 84, 84, 86; *gourdini* (Stresemann): 81, 85, 86; *karimuniensis:* 81, 84, 86, 86, 86, 87, 88, 88, 89;

Tail: *analis* (Kangean): 76, 79; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 73, 73, 75, 77, 77, 81; *gourdini* (Chasen & Kloss): 78, 78, 83, 85; *karimuniensis:* 76, 77, 80, 80, 82, 82, 83, 83, 84;

Culmen: *analis* (Kangean): 14.2, 14.8, 15.5; *gourdini* (Leyden Museum, measured by Junge): 15, 15, 15, 16, 17; *karimuniensis:* 14.8, 16, 16, 16.2, 16.5, 16.5, 16.5, 16.7.

Max., min. and average measurements:

	analis (Kangean)	*analis* (Java) 5♀	*gourdini*	*personatus* (Sumatra) 5♀	Strait Sunda 3♀	Udj. Kulon 2♀	*karimuniensis*
Wing:	86–87 86·33	85–90 87·80	82–92 87·60	83–87 84·80	85, 86 85·50	87	81–89 86·11
	Chasen and Kloss:		80–86 83·20		Chasen (4♀):		85–88 86·38
	Stresemann:		81–86 84				
Tail:	76, 79 77·50	80–86 82·20	73–81 76	75–80 76·80	73, 74 73·50	78	76–84 80·78
	Chasen and Kloss:		78–85 81				
Culmen:	14·2–15·5 14·83	15·2–16·5 15·86	15–17 15·60	14–15·50 14·50	13·7, 15 14·35	15, 16.·5 15·75	14·80–16·70 16·15

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